

*Patella (Helcioniscus) exarata* (Nutt.) Reeve.

A single specimen of this well known Hawaiian species was found on the beach near Point Barrow, having doubtless been thrown overboard by some whaler with ballast. The fact of its occurrence is interesting as illustrating accidents of distribution like Mr. Lord's living *Orthalicus undatus* from Vancouver Island.

*Cylichna propinqua* M. Sars.

Abundant in 2 to 5 fathoms off Cape Smythe.

#### ACEPHALA.

*Cryptodon sericatus* Cpr.

At Cape Smythe and off Point Franklin.

*Astarte (Rictocyma) esquimalti* (Baird) Dall.

*Crassatella esquimalti* Baird.

*Rictocyma mirabilis* Dall.

Two specimens off Cape Franklin in 13 fathoms.

This completes the list of especially interesting forms. The total number found was sixty-one species or varieties, which will be fully enumerated and reported upon in the general report upon the results of the Point Barrow expedition, under the auspices of the United States Signal Service.

JULY 8, 1884.

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#### DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF HYBOPSIS (HYBOPSIS MONTANUS).

By SETH E. MEEK.

*Hybopsis montanus* sp. nov. (36882.)

Head,  $3\frac{2}{3}$ ; depth, 5; dorsal rays, 8; anal, 6; scales, 4-37-4; body elongated, slender, little compressed; eye rather high up, moderate,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in head; snout blunt, rather long,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in head; margin of upper lip on level of lower margin of eye; mouth rather large, somewhat inferior, lower jaw included, much shorter than upper, end of maxillary reaching slightly past vertical from front of eye; a long barbel at its posterior extremity; length of maxillary (without barbel) 3 in head.

Origin of dorsal slightly nearer base of caudal than tip of snout, tips of anterior rays of dorsal extending past tips of posterior ones when the fin is deflected. Length of longest dorsal ray  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in head, and about twice as long as base of fin. Scales in front of dorsal about 14. Origin of dorsal above origin of ventrals; tips of pectorals scarcely reaching ventrals; tips of ventrals reaching to vent. Pectorals,  $1\frac{2}{5}$  in head; ventrals,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in head; longest anal ray, 2 in head; length of its base, 3 in head; caudal forked, its inner rays half the length of outer ones, lower lobe longer and narrower than upper. Teeth 4, 4, little hooked,

and without grinding surface. Color brownish, without conspicuous spots; sides and lower part of head silvery.

This species is described from three specimens, each about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, from the Upper Missouri region, collected by Dr. F. V. Hayden. This species is allied to *H. hyostomus* Gilbert, and *H. cestivalis* Girard. The former has a more projecting snout, the latter a smaller eye, and both are profusely speckled with black dots.

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## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE COMMANDER ISLANDS.

### No. 4.

A. NOTES UPON THE PLANTS COLLECTED ON THE COMMANDER ISLANDS (BERING AND COPPER ISLANDS) BY LEONHARD STEJNEGER.

By ASA GRAY.

The collection of phanerogamous plants, although not numerous in species, is full of interest.

The *Ranunculaceæ* are *Anemone Richardsoni*, *A. narcissiflora*, *Ranunculus Eschscholtzii*, *R. auricomus* (which, at least, in the var. *cassulicus*, has been found in Kamtschatka), and a form probably of *R. repens*, *Caltha palustris*, *Coptis trifolia*, and *Delphinium elatum*.

The *Cruciferae* are of small interest, a dwarf *Nasturtium palustre*, *Barbarea vulgaris*, *Arabis Gerardi*, var. *borealis* of Regel, *Cardamine hirsuta* and *C. pratensis*, *Draba incana*, and a small species which may be *D. alpina*. *Viola mirabilis* var. *Langsdorffii* of Regel, and *V. biflora* of Regel are all of that order.

Of *Caryophyllaceæ* there are *Silene acaulis*, *Lychnis apetala*, *Arenaria peploides*, *A. lateriflora*, and *A. macrocarpa*, the remarkable *Stellaria radians*, and the anomalous form of *S. humifusa*, called var. *oblongifolia* by Ledebour, with long and lax stems, elongated internodes, and a habit quite unlike the ordinary form of the species; also the forms of *Cerastium alpinum*, which are common in that region.

*Claytonia sibirica* and *C. arctica* represent the *Portulacææ*, and *Geranium erianthum* represents its order.

It is rather remarkable that there is only one leguminous plant in the collection, namely, the widespread *Lathyrus maritimus*.

The *Rosaceæ* are *Spiræa kamtschatica*, *Geum calthifolium*, *G. Rossii*, and a dwarf *G. macrophyllum*, *Sibbaldia procumbens*, *Potentilla fragiformis*, var. *villosa* of Regel and Tiling, and the ubiquitous *P. Anserina* and *P. palustris*, *Rubus stellatus*, and *R. Chamæmorus*, and a small-leaved *Pyrus sambucifolia*.

*Saxifragæ* are rather numerous: A dwarf *S. Hirculus*, and a still smaller one, which seems to be *S. chrysantha*, Gray; *S. bronchialis*, *S. unalaschensis* of Sternberg (which is *S. flabellifolia* and near to *S. Dahurica*, which we seem not to possess, the North American plant, so called,